

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

PORT ARTHUR

DISABLING OF FLEET.

NO LONGER "IN BEING."

GARRISON TO BE STARVED.

TOKIO, December 9. General Nogi's second son was killed during the assaults on the 203-metre hill. The elder son was killed at Manshan, and the General is now childless.

The Headquarters have published a further list of 36 officers killed, and 58 wounded, presumably at Port Arthur.

The disabling of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur having precluded the possibility of it aiding the Baltic Fleet, there is a strong probability that the Japanese will rely on starvation instead of assault to reduce the fortress. There was no sign of life on board the Russian vessels during the bombardment. It was concluded that the bluejackets were taking refuge, or were engaged on the land defences. (H.)

CHI-FU, December 9. The *Pallada* is on fire. The *Gilyak* has been sunk. The *Bayan* is still burning. (R.)

CHI-FU, December 9. Five Russian battleships, two cruisers, and two gunboats have been sunk at Port Arthur. (Havas.)

THIRD RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

DATE OF DEPARTURE.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 9. The third Russian squadron will leave on the 8th and 9th January. (Reuter.)

THE YARROW DESTROYER CASE.

POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

LONDON, December 9. The case against Messrs. Sinnett and Roche has been postponed indefinitely. (Reuter.)

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AMENITIES.

SEQUEL TO WAR INCIDENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 9. The Tsar has presented a silver bowl and lade to the wardroom officers of the British cruiser *Talbot*, in friendly recognition of the assistance they gave to the crews of the Russian cruisers *Variag* and *Korietz* at Chemulpo. His Majesty has also given a cheque for £500 to the Prince of Wales as President of the Royal Naval Fund. (Reuter.)

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

JAPAN ACCEPTS INVITATION.

WASHINGTON, December 9. It is announced that Japan has accepted the invitation to the second Hague Conference, provided the decisions do not affect the present war. (Reuter.)

GENERAL NEWS.

PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY TSAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 9. The Tsar and Tsaritsa have received the Persian Ambassador, who presented them with an autograph letter from the Shah, and costly gifts. (Reuter.)

FRENCH CABINET.

NARROW MAJORITY.

PARIS, December 9. In connection with the estimates for the Ministry of Justice, the Cabinet yesterday secured a majority of only two in the division following the discussion on the Government's "informing" methods. (Reuter.)

PARIS, December 9. CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—M.M. Ribot and Millerand made an interpellation on M. Combes' circular regarding secret information. The Chamber approved the Government's declarations by 295 votes against 265. (H.)

M. SYVETON'S DEATH.

SINISTER RUMOURS.

PARIS, December 9. M. Syveton's death remains a mystery. The Government papers suggest suicide or accident. The Opposition journals, however, go the length of accusing the Freemasons of murdering him, in order to avert revelations. (H.)

KING'S MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.

TO START EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

PORTSMOUTH, December 9. It is announced here that the King will start his Mediterranean cruise early in February. (Reuter.)

AMERICAN COTTON.

BANKS TO THE RESCUE.

LONDON, December 9. Owing to the assistance of the banks, enabling growers to hold their crops, cotton is again rising. Prices opened in Liverpool to-day 7 to 8 points up. (Reuter.)

AMERICAN STOCK MARKETS.

DEMORALISED BY FALL IN COPPER.

NEW YORK, December 9. The fall in copper has demoralised the stock markets here. A serious panic was only averted by a narrow margin. It is believed that a powerful bear clique has been formed to depress all stocks. (Reuter.)

AMERICAN TARIFF REVISION.

PRACTICALLY SHELVED.

WASHINGTON, December 9. The American Tariff revision is practically shelved until next autumn. (Reuter.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE BRINDISI MAIL will close at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 8.30 a.m. to-morrow.

BALL.—The Renaissance Balls Society will hold its first ball this evening in the Delacour beerhouse, commencing at 9.30.

GHIZEH "ZOO".—From January 1 the charge for admission to the Ghizeh "Zoo" will be reduced from P.E. 2 to 5 mills for week-days. On Sundays the charge will be P.E. 5.

MENA HOUSE.—The Bracale Orchestra will play at Mena House every Thursday and Sunday from 1 to 2 o'clock in the dining-room, for luncheon, and from 4 to 6 o'clock on the terrace, beginning on the 15th inst.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—There was a decided improvement in the ballet yesterday evening and the whole performance was very enjoyable. To-morrow afternoon there will be a matinee performance at reduced prices.

A.L.M. & D.S.—We are asked to inform members of the Alexandria Literary, Musical and Dramatic Society that annual subscriptions may be paid to the treasurer at the Hotel Abbate this evening, on the occasion of the opening concert of the season.

MASSERINI'S MENAGERIE will give its last performance at Alexandria to-morrow evening, when two amateurs, Messrs. B. and X., will enter the cage of the lions "Gypsis" and "Sultan" in consequence of a bet. They will be accompanied by Mme. Masserini. A matinee performance will be given in the afternoon.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We would call the attention of persons interested in Egyptian trade to the work of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, whose office in Alexandria gives information as to standings, trade, &c., to its members, and whose monthly publication reviews our commerce. The annual subscription is £1 and all British traders should become members. Our London office, 36, New Broad-street E.C., acts as London agency to the Chamber.

EGYPTIAN ALMANACK FOR 1905.

We have received a copy of the Almanack published annually by the Survey Department of the Public Works Ministry. The issue for 1905 is as carefully compiled as usual and contains a mass of detail on every possible subject connected with the Government of Egypt that can be required for reference. The new almanack consists of 108 pages, as compared with 100 in 1904 and 84 in 1903. Although a glance at the table of contents does not reveal any new features of importance as regards general information, two very useful pages of astronomical interest are added, and it is interesting to observe that on the 30th of August an eclipse of the sun takes place which, as it will be a total one in a part of Upper Egypt, will be an event to be remembered in the lives of those who witness it, not only in Cairo and Alexandria, but throughout Egypt. Two partial eclipses of the moon take place in 1905, both visible at Cairo. The table giving the rising and setting of the planets will be useful to those interested in observing these matters, and if appreciated may perhaps lead to further space being devoted to astronomical information in the future. No change has taken place in the price, which remains at 25 millimes. Perhaps no other government in the world can show a better example of spirited enterprise in this direction. We know of no similar popular publication in England.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL

CAIRO.
Open all the year round.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.—LIFT.—MODERATE CHARGES.
81-11-004

THE KHEDIVE

The Khedive spent yesterday at Koubbeh. On Thursday last the Khedive and the Sultan interchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of Beyram.

His Highness is coming to Alexandria to pay a visit to Montazah and Mariout.

SHEIKH BARGHOUT.

Suakin, Dec. 2.—The development of Sheikh Barghout is proceeding apace. But several business places have lately been opened here in spite of the prospect of the port being transferred from this place to Sheikh Barghout. The merchants still hope against hope that it will never come off, but I can assure your readers that it certainly will. H. M. S. *Sealark* went to Sheikh Barghout last week for surveying and sounding around the harbour and returned here the day before yesterday. She reports that a great camp has been put up there by the European and native workmen who are engaged in sinking wells. The head of the works is an Italian.

KHEDIVIAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The executive committee of the K.A.S. will be composed as follows: President, H. H. Prince Hussein Pasha Kamel; vice-presidents, H.E. Mah. Pasha Chawarbi and Mr. J. K. Gibson; assistant vice-president, Mr. W.W. Carey; members, Ismail Bey Abaza, Ali Bey Charawi, M. Agathon, Mahmoud Pasha Abou Hussein, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. P. Machell, Sir Elwin Palmer, Mr. E. A. Benachi, Boghos Pasha Nubar, Ibrahim Pasha Said, and Toulba Bey Saoudi. Abdel Hamid Bey Abaza is to be secretary of the Moudiriah Delegations of Charkieh, Galieh, and Dakahlieh, Hussni Effendi secretary for Ghazieh, Menoufieh, and Behera, and Moh. Naguib Effendi for Minieh, Fayoum and Beni Souef.

ENGLISH CHURCH, TANTAH.

The following services will be held at the English Church, Tantah, during the rest of this month and in January, 1905:—

December 11 (3rd Sunday in Advent).—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and again after the Litany at 11 a.m.

December 18 (4th Sunday in Advent).—Evensong at 6 p.m.

December 25 (Christmas Day).—Matins at 11 a.m. and Holy Communion.

January 1 (1st Sunday after Christmas).—Feast of the Circumcision of our Lord. Evensong at 6 p.m.

January 6 (Feast of the Epiphany).—Evensong at 6 p.m.

January 8 (1st Sunday after Epiphany).—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and again after the Litany at 11 a.m.

January 15 (2nd Sunday after Epiphany).—Evensong at 6 p.m.

January 22 (3rd Sunday after Epiphany).—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., Matins at 11 a.m.

January 29 (4th Sunday after Epiphany).—Evensong at 6 p.m.

T. D. C. FIRMINGER,
Chaplain.

CAIRO POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,—It is with the utmost reluctance that I address you on the Postal Administration, but it is the only apparent way of effectively remedying the negligence of the authorities in Cairo. On the 4th inst. a letter of great importance was sent to me from Cairo. I received it the next evening. On the 5th inst. I posted several letters in the evening; they were of a most pressing nature. Of these, to my own knowledge, one of them was undelivered at 5 o'clock p.m. this evening, and its non-delivery has caused the greatest confusion and inconvenience. These letters were all addressed to residents in Cairo. As this has happened many times, I cannot let this occasion pass without protesting most bitterly against the careless way the postal duties are supervised and carried out here.

Another grievance is the great delay in the distributions. The authorities, knowing a large mail is in, put up a notice that delivery will be made at "such and such" a time. The delivery is seldom, if ever, made at the time stated. On the 5th inst. delivery was notified for 6 p.m. but it was 6.33 before the windows were opened. Result:—loss of time and inconvenience.

I hope this will reach the eyes of the responsible official and that more care and punctuality may be the result.

I am, Sir,

"LETTERS."

Cairo, 6th December, 1904.

[With regard to the allegations of given above, we may remark that if our correspondent had sent the envelopes of the letters in question to the Cairo Post Office, the matter could have been brought home to the responsible parties. As to the delay when a large mail arrives, this entirely depends on the numbers of the letters arriving. The Postmaster General is very desirous that all irregularities should be made known to him, but it is impossible to trace cases unless the complainants send the envelopes with their complaint. It is obvious that in such a widespread organisation and in such a country as Egypt, efficiency is very hard of attainment, but no official in Egypt has a higher ideal of efficiency than our worthy Postmaster General. Ed. E.G.]

WINDSOR HOTEL

Largest 1st class and most comfortable Hotel in Alexandria. Facing the sea. Central position. Under English management.
81-11-004

FREEMASONRY IN JERUSALEM

VISIT OF BRITISH FREEMASONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Jerusalem, December 6. On the 26th November a party of over twenty British Freemasons arrived here on a visit, and on the following day they met in the quarries of King Solomon, outside the Damascus Gate, which form a subterranean cave extending to about half-a-mile under the city. During the meeting several resolutions were enthusiastically and unanimously passed. Telegrams, conveying messages of fraternal and respectful greetings, were dispatched to both his Majesty King Edward VII. and to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of the Grand Lodges in the United Kingdom, to which the following reply has been received by the Past Master of the late Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, 293, Jerusalem, who attended the meeting at the request of the visitors and delivered a discourse on the interesting site and its relation to Freemasonry "Sandringham, Nov. 30, 1904."

"O. Tador, Jerusalem.
"The King thanks the British Freemasons for their message.—Knollys."

Another resolution was passed at the same time, to the effect that the Grand Lodge of England be urged to favourably consider an application which will be shortly sent to the Grand Lodge by Past Master Tador and other resident Masons for a charter to open a new lodge in Jerusalem under the Grand Lodge of England.

* Owing to very frequent interruption of the telegraphic wires in Turkey, the above telegram reached Jerusalem on December 6 only.

BANCO DI ROMA.

A telegram received to-day announces that the board of the Banco di Roma has selected M. G. de Beaupuis, who is well-known in local banking circles, as manager of the bank's new Alexandria branch. Under M. Beaupuis' able direction the business of the bank here should give satisfactory results.

CEMENT COMPANY.

A preliminary meeting of the directors of the Cement Company of Egypt was held on Thursday evening. No definite decisions were arrived at, but the directors, who found themselves in agreement on all essential points, discussed matters and exchanged ideas.

A series of propositions was submitted to the meeting by Khakour Pasha. They were well received and will probably be adopted in full.

The company is now in agreement with Brussels, and we hear that when the various projects submitted to the directors at their meeting have been definitely decided on, its future should be highly prosperous.

The next meeting of the directors will be held in a fortnight or three weeks' time.

SHEPHEARD'S.

The small dance given on Thursday last at Shepherd's was attended with the usual success. We noticed several pretty toilettes and a large number of officers of the Army of Occupation. The grill-room was literally taken by assault after the dance, when several large supper-parties were given.

We hear that the Christmas Tree entertainment will be given at Shepherd's on the 24th inst. in the large octagonal hall. There will be a large tombola for children. Invitations will be issued shortly.

NOTES FROM MENA.

The improvements which have been carried out at Mena House for the 1904-5 season have elicited general admiration on the part of all those who have already begun to patronise this pleasant hotel. The new hall and the large new reading-room are excellent. The private sitting-rooms and upper bedrooms of the hotel have been provided with covered balconies similar to those of "Al Hayat," to enable visitors to sit or recline in front of their bedrooms. A hairdresser's shop, a pharmacy, a laboratory, and a bookseller's shop have been constructed, and a new dining-room for tourist parties is being built. The enlarged garden, with the new terrace, whence a beautiful view of the cultivated land and Cairo is to be enjoyed, is certainly a great improvement.

The next Gymkhana at Mena will take place on Friday next. The coach service has been suspended owing to the danger from the troops of camels who frequently the Pyramid road. The last accident was due to them.

The beautiful team of the coach is now used for the Mena House private carriages, of which the hotel has a fine collection.

The dance fixtures are: 21st December, 4th and 18th Jan., 1st and 15th Feb., 1st, 15th and 29th March, and 12th April. A special tramway service has been arranged for the dances. The last tram will leave Mena at about 2 o'clock a.m. on dance nights.

VERDI THEATRE, CAIRO.

MIGNON.

The theatre was the scene of a most admirable performance of Thomas's *Mignon* last night, distinguished especially by the faultless singing of Sig. Tomasino, who was the success of the evening, above all in the couplets romance. Signa. Monti-Baldini was again as delightful as ever, but we cannot help thinking that the part of Carmen suits her better than *Mignon*. Sig. Baldelli sang very well indeed as Lothario. As before, the staging was excellent. The chorus was perhaps less agitated in the fire scene than we could have wished, but, as a whole, the performance was as good as any we have heard yet at this theatre, and we seldom have the chance of hearing a tenor of such qualities and delicate tone as Sig. Tomasino even in Europe.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

CAIRO v. ALEXANDRIA.

Play was resumed yesterday at 10.30 a.m. and Cairo started badly, losing Stout with the score at 74. Capt. Potter continued to bat well, but at 87 he was nicely caught by Dawson low down at third man. Matters seemed to be going badly, but Wild and Graves in a long stand were down the bowling, Wild's leg hitting being admirable. Numerous changes of bowling were tried, but the batsmen, though both lucky in avoiding being run out, took the score to 165, when Graves was bowled; at lunch-time the score had just passed the Alexandrian total and the Cairo captain declared the innings closed, Wild being not out for a really good innings of 71, which included 12 fours. After lunch J. Maclaren and H. B. Carver went in and hit very freely, punishing the Cairo change bowlers with great vigour but taking few risks. In 40 minutes they scored 87, when Maclaren was taken in the outfield. The rest of the innings was marked by H. B. Carver's free hitting. He was very severe on Stout's bowling and kept the ball down as a rule, and when the innings was declared was 'not out' for 103. He hit 17 fours and gave no chance. Of the Cairo bowlers Stout had the best figures. Good catches by Stout and Boyes deserve mention. With a balance of 182 against them and the light falling, Cairo did not seem to be out of danger, but after 1 wicket had fallen for 11, Capt. Potter and Lockett wore down the bowling and at the end hit very freely and well. Both were not out at the close of play, Capt. Potter making 41 and Lockett 56. Both played very good cricket indeed and gave no real chance.

The bowling was less effective than in the first innings of Cairo. The wicket keeping on the Alexandria side was very good, both Murphy and Dawson doing well. For Cairo, Capt. Potter gave a really first-class display of 'keeping' to bowling that was at times wanting in accuracy and direction. Only 9 byes were scored out of a total of 381 for the two innings. The game was a very enjoyable one and the weather on Friday excellent. Full score:—

ALEXANDRIA.		1st Innings.
Mr. H. B. Carver, b. Graves	...	23
"J. C. Maclaren, c. Dalgleish, b. Stout	...	29
"G. Maclaren, b. Graves	...	54
"A. P. Strange, b. Graves	...	40
"R. Maclaren, b. Graves	...	0
"K. L. Macaulay, b. Graves	...	8
"G. M. Sharpe, c. Franklin, b. Lockett	...	2
"R. Carver, b. Graves	...	1
"R. B. MacLean, St. Potter, b. Lockett	...	16
"C. F. Murphy, not out	...	24
"S. J. Dawson, c. Boyes, b. Lockett	...	0
Extras	...	7
Total	...	199

CAIRO.		2nd Innings.
Mr. H. B. Carver, not out	...	103
"J. C. Maclaren, c. sub. b. Stout	...	43
"G. Maclaren, b. Stout	...	9
"A. P. Strange, c. b. Stout	...	4
"R. Maclaren, c. Boyes, b. Lockett	...	1
"K. L. Macaulay, c. Dalgleish, b. Stout	...	11
"G. M. Sharpe, not out	...	6
"R. Carver	...	1
"R. B. MacLean	...	1
"C. F. Murphy	...	1
"S. J. Dawson	...	1
Extras	...	5
Innings declared closed	...	182

CAIRO.		1st Innings.
Capt. Potter, c. Dawson, b. MacLean	...	48
Mr. Lockett, b. G. Maclaren	...	8
"Blencowe, b. H. B. Carver	...	9
"Scott-Dalgleish, c. Murphy, b. H. B. Carver	...	1
"Stout, c. R. Maclaren, b. Carver	...	5
"Graves, b. Carver	...	25
"Wild, not out	...	71
"Jordan, c. R. Maclaren, b. Carver	...	6
"Franklin, c. sub. b. Carver	...	2
"Boyes, not out	...	8
"Slaughter, did not bat	...	—
Extras	...	17
Innings declared closed	...	200

CAIRO.		2nd Innings.
Capt. Potter, not out	...	41
Mr. Lockett, not out	...	56
"Blencowe, did not bat	...	—
"Scott-Dalgleish, did not bat	...	—
"Stout, c. Murphy, b. G. Maclaren	...	4
"Graves	...	—
"Wild	...	—
"Jordan	...	—
"Franklin	...	—
"Boyes	...	—
Extras	...	2
Innings declared closed	...	103

ROWING CLUB.

In reply to "Wanderer," who asks if there is a rowing or sculling club in Alexandria which an Englishman would be eligible to join, we may state that Englishmen can become members of the Società Canotieri, an international society which has among its members one or two Britishers.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER

BREMEN.
PLEASE NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.
N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Mages of certain good cereals.
Beware of evilly disposed competitors running down this very Superior Brand as Bann
81-11-004

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Hon. J. H. Riddle, American Diplomatic Agent, arrives in Cairo next Tuesday.

Baron Max Oppenheim also arrives from Europe on Tuesday next.

Mgr. Youssef Ferian, the new Maronite Bishop of Cairo, is expected there in a few days.

Ahmed Pasha Khairy, Director of the Khedivial Khassa, arrived from Cairo yesterday.

Chitty Bey, Director-General of Customs, left for Cairo yesterday evening.

We have received a telegram from Brussels announcing that the King of the Belgians has bestowed the rank of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold on M. Florent Lambert, the founder of the firm of Lambert and Ralli. The Royal arreté, accompanying the conferment of this mark of Royal favour, announces that the reason which inspired his Majesty was the great services M. Lambert has rendered to the development of Belge-Egyptian commercial relations.

The *Nouvelle Revue d'Egypte* states that M. Camille Saint-Saëns, the celebrated composer, will pay a visit to Egypt in February next.

Among the latest arrivals at Shepherd's are Mr. Loir and party, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Galember, Mr. and Mrs. Luis de Sommer, of Lissabon, and family, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Gourey, Mrs. von Below, Comte Diepholz, Legationat Dr. Raffauf, Dr. and Mrs. Vogler, Mr. and Mrs. H. Swinglehurst, Mr. O. G. Brooke, Mr. A. Chamberlain (brother of Mr. J. Chamberlain) and party, etc.

Graf von Wedel, the new first secretary of the German Diplomatic Agency, Cairo, arrives to-day.

The following residents are spending Beyram at the Mena House Hotel: Mustapha Pasha Fahmy, Mr. Hugh Carter Wilson, Major Herbert, Mrs. James du Boulay, Mrs. Ralph du Boulay, Dr. Herbert W. Brown, Captain Garfa, Captain Kelly, Lady Willcocks, Mr. Howard Carter, Corbet Bey, Mr. and Mrs. Schreiber, Mrs. Thom, Mr. G. M. Bennett, Mr. Long, Misses B. M. Board, Strachan, and Morrison.

Other arrivals at Mena House are Mr. G. C. Trewhy, Miss M. McNeil, Mr. Richard G. Pearson, General Sir Augustus and Lady Hemming. The latter will spend the winter in Cairo.

Mr. R. E. Craig, Jr., of New Orleans, has arrived in Cairo, and is staying at Shepherd's.

Mr. E. A. Balls, who has been appointed cryptogrammatist to the K.A.S., took high honours in the Stat. Science Tripos, Cambridge, and has been engaged in original research. He arrives here on the 28th inst.

The latest arrivals at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Cairo, are Mr. and Mrs. Durnell, Mr. R. C. Michell, Miss Florence Michell, Miss Campbell Hamilton, Miss A. W. Ferguson, Miss Ellen S. Hooper, Miss Mary Hooper, Mrs. H. G. Mainwaring, Mr. Gustave Hus Zan, Mr. Alfredo de Mortera, Mr. John Cootie, Mme and Mlle Weyeremann, Miss Helen Bayly, Miss Scott, Miss M. More Nisbett, Mr. D. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Weldon, Miss Dresser, Miss Colvin.

The latest arrivals at the Hotel du Nil, Cairo, are Mr. B. P. Grenfell, Mr. A. S. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. de Beterskiold, Dr. and Mrs. Raschig, Dr. Rundell Moller, Mr. Wilhelm von Paravicini.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Eastern Exchange Hotel, Port Said, are Mr. and Mrs. L. de Sommer and family, Mr. L. Rolin, Mr. M. Riva, Dr. Nolan, Mr. W. O. Joseph, Mr. A. B. Brown, Miss M. Carter, Mr. R. W. Marshall, Mr. N. Stuart, Mr. B. King, Mr. De Sallamas, Mr. W. L.

EGYPTIACA.

II.

The collection of antiquities obtained by Mr. Garstang in his excavations at Beni Hasan last season was remarkable for the numerous representations, as models and puppets,—all carefully carved in wood and frequently colored—of boats and their crews with masts and helms, and gear, and for models of the sacrifice of oxen. One of the oldest and best preserved sets of sepulchral furniture in the tomb of Antef had several boats,—sailing, vessels and galleys—and a model of a man leading an ox.

Another funerary deposit, that of Khety of the XIth, or XIIth, dynasty, had two boats, both with sails, and a carved representation of the sacrifice of an ox. The tomb of one Ma contained a boat with sail, and a canopy, beneath which is a model of the mummy and a crew of 10 persons. Tomb 366 gives a most realistic model of ox sacrifice, the wooden simulacrum of the animal being carefully colored to represent a piedbald one. There were other specimens in the collection, and such figurative tableaux have been found associated together before.

Now, like almost every arrangement by the ancient Egyptians of sepulchral offerings to the dead, this approximation of these two sets of models was carefully intentional, and it is to be explained now that we commence to correctly comprehend their ancient ritual literature.

M. Lefebvre is one Egyptologist who has understood and explained the symbolic meaning of the juxtaposition of the sacrificial scene and the boat replicas in his essays upon the "Virtue of the Funerary Sacrifice." The concepts are singularly similar to those of other races who had their river of death and Charon the navigator for deceased spirits, but these parallels cannot detain us here. The boat of Isis which put to sea in classic times at the "navium Isidis" was a copy of the Egyptian cult; not a rival representation of a perhaps equally ancient mythological act.

One Egyptian spirit ship was the Osirian Nesmet whose voyage occurred at the commencement of the year as explained by M. Lacan. To return, however, to the old Egyptian literary evidence, the rubric for the "Funerary Sacrifice of the Barque" is known from at least three sarcophagus inscriptions and one papyrus, the last engrossed for a certain Neferubnef of the 18th dynasty. With Egyptian prolixity it first asks—or rather the priestly magician does—for the defunct; that the divine passer, or dragoman-synchomp, Mahaf by name, shall introduce him to a mysterious ghostly personage (one Aken) who knows how potentially and properly to equip the boat. There is only a single secret method, a bull representative of Syphon must as a preliminary be sacrificed, and then parts of his carcass are offered in exchange for the gear, or even used to produce the same. For instance it would appear that the skin of the animal actually formed the sail. But the meaning may have been that the sacrificial offering of the skin would ensure the divinities providing a sail to the spirit's boat in the crossing of the mysterious river.

The tomb of Menthotep actually possessed two models theatrically representing the complete tableau of the "Funerary barque offering." Therein two vessels were placed, one incompletely rigged and furnished, being minus sail or oars. The mummy model was on board stretched on his funerary maritime couch, two weeping women mourners, and four priests; yet no voyage could that unequipped barque ever essay, no elysian shore an unfortunate mummy so situated could ever hope to reach.

But there were two other passengers on board this mockery of a vessel, a priest reading a papyrus and a man killing a bull, thus indicating the necessity of the secret sacerdotal wisdom to recite from the magic book the required directions, and formulae, to render the bull sacrifice adequate for the desired purpose of acquiring means for navigation.

The second boat model triumphantly showed the result of the proper execution of the sacrifice. It had oars and sails and necessary gear; the deceased, half restored to life already, is seated, clothed in a spotless white robe, fit to take his place at the celestial banquet when he reaches the heavenly land; in a little naos protected from the sun during the voyage and the mourners are beside him, dual representatives of Isis and Nephthys, who so bewailed Osiris' death. Some vessels, as stated, have oarsmen as well as sails. The latter are termed the "wings" of the funerary ship. It must be more than a coincidence that Æschylus says, "Funerary rites urge on the barque of the dead, that the mourners' cries propelled it across Acheron and the clapping of their hands upon their heads was intended to symbolise the sound of the beating of the oars." Modern mourners, too, have mystically spoken of the wings of prayer wafting vows, and even the spirits of the departed, to heaven.

It has long been apparent that the most valuable material for forming an adequate digest of Roman law would, when the thousands of Latin papyri discovered in Egypt are properly edited and studied, be found to be provided by Egyptian papyrus manuscripts.

A further proof of this is furnished by the recent recovery of a complete "Latin Deed of Manumission," which is now in the possession of Lord Amherst, and has been published by M. Seymour de Ricci. It is a most important document for all students of Romano-Egyptian civilisation.

The deed is not engrossed upon papyrus but upon two wooden tablets and originally came from Hermopolis Magna. The tablets are a little more than 7 inches long and somewhat less than 6 inches wide. The text which is in duplicate "diploma" form, written both on the inside and outside of the tablets and was arranged so as to be tied up

and sealed, as set forth in the directions as to legal deeds promulgated in the *Senatus Consulto*, quoted in the "Sententie" of Julius Paulus. The arrangement of this two-page tablet is approximately similar to that of the numerous "military diplomas" of Roman veterans, that have been recovered. The object of the duplicate inner copy was to prevent any alteration being attempted in the outer text. If the seals were broken so that the cords could be untied, then of course the interior text could be tampered with. But then it ceased to be "evidence": only so long as the seals were intact did it possess legal documentary value.

This careful precautionary pre-arrangement for prevention of fraud, like most other things, was not new, but precisely the plan practised by the scribes and judges of Assyria and Babylonia. Their legal and contract tablets were engrossed on a table which was baked; this document then encased in another tablet upon the exterior of which a second copy of the deed was displayed, and this dried and deposited for safe custody with the partners to the transaction, who frequently placed the tablets for safe keeping in the archives of some temple where legal decisions were given. In case of litigation, or a desire to ascertain if there were some slight error in the external counterpart of the internal text, judicial permission to break the outer case and peruse the inner engrossment had to be obtained and witnesses provided to see that the whole was accurately re-written and re-covered for safe storage again.

This newly found document consists of three parts: the deed itself, written in cursive Latin, the signatures of the parties therein concerned, and the signatures of the witnesses; the last two written in Greek cursive. The palaeographical interest of this relic is very valuable, as it presents us with an important specimen of Latin cursive hand-writing dated A. D. 221. The Greek writing is the usual style of the age of Caracalla.

The deed certifies that "Marcus Aurelius Ammonion son of Lupergos has set free his female house-born slave Helene, about 34 years old, and has bidden her to be free, having received for her freedom from Aurelius Ales, from the village of Lisichia, 2200 Augustal drachmas, which Ales has himself made a present of to Helene the above named freed woman," the date and name of the Emperor are added, it being the 4th year of (*) Marcus Aurelius-Antoninus. The legal phraseology and recapitulation of the conditions and amount paid are considerably more prolix than this summary of the deed.

In a luminous commentary upon this document M. de Ricci points out that Ammonion had not long been a Roman citizen, for he gives Greek names for his father and grandfather without any Roman prenomen. It is evident therefore he became a Roman citizen in A. D. 212, when Caracalla presented the citizenship to all inhabitants of the Empire.

The text gives Hermopolis the title of "ancient and splendid," which is a precise rendering of an old Greek equivalent in the many papyri relating to the city.

Helene is a frequent name for a slave, and the child of every female slave became by legal right the slave of her owner at the time of his birth. The village of Lisichia had been previously found twice upon papyri at Berlin in lists of villages in the Hermopolite nome. The 2200 drachmas, which really were Roman denarii, would amount, approximately, to £400 of modern value. The precise date is certain because the consuls for those A.D. 221, Gaius Vettius Gratus Sabianinus and Marcus Flavius Vitellius Selencus, are given. The rest of M. de Ricci's remarks upon the text are of a legal character and relate more particularly to portions of it not copied here, and are completed by quotations from Latin juridical authors relating to such deeds. The whole may be found in the "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology" for 1904.

It is interesting to note that Ales appears to have presented Helene her freedom from generosity, for a supplementary paragraph to the deed says "I, Aurelius Ales have paid 2200 drachmas and will make no claim, on (or against) Helene, the above named freedwoman."

The importance of this formal renunciation of any power of future claim is strikingly illustrated by the papyrus No. 106 of the "Oxyrhynchus Papyri," which is a record of litigation between a certain Demarion, apparently a freedman, and his patron Heracleides. Demarion asserted that Heracleides had accepted a sum in complete settlement for all claims. The prefect, who tried the case, however, decided against him and threatened to have him flogged if he made further claim in the matter. His decision must have been based upon some peculiarity of Alexandrian law, relating to the claims of patrons upon slaves they had liberated; but doubtless the deed of manumission had not been so stringently made out as it should have been in order to release Demarion, absolutely and forever, from all claims on the part of his once owner Heracleides.

The Aramaic papyrus in the library at Strasburg which was edited in 1903 by Professor Euting dated from the time of Darius I., about B. C. 410. Some other fragmentary papyri with Aramaic writing found about the same time in a pyramid at Sakkarah and presented to the French Academy have been, though in a very fragmentary condition, partly elucidated by M. Clermont Ganneau. A small piece of connected text upon one of these refers to the 29th year of a King Artaxerxes. If this is Artaxerxes Longimanus this gives its time of engrossment as B. C. 436.

M. Ganneau last May read at the "Académie des Inscriptions" a paper upon another Aramaic papyrus from Elephantine, which is also of the Persian epoch. It concerns a loan to a Persian functionary by a Jew of 1000 shekels of silver, interest to be payable monthly.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

(*) This is the Emperor Elagabalus.

UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I laye a-thynkyng"
Ingoldsbys.

In my previous paper I stated my intention to deal with a very important matter connected with morality in my next. I find, however, that it is a subject totally unfitted for treatment in a column that is made up of the random thoughts of a vagrant mind, and must be dealt with in a different manner.

But I will just say that if any readers of the *Gazette* are curious enough to wish to be enlightened on the matter, that excellent man whom I think I am justified in calling "The good Samaritan of the Asile Rudolph" will tell them of what I can justly term a great and pressing need for strong effort to cope with a crying evil.

During the last few weeks the attention of the whole world has been centred upon the doings of the Baltic Fleet. Whether one approves of war, or simply detests what (to me) is a barbarous and senseless way of settling disputes between nations, it is simply impossible to regard without intense interest, the great drama that is in course of enactment at the present time: one full of incident—tragic, pathetic, and sometimes ludicrous.

Much has been written on the supposed connection between the sailing of the Baltic Fleet and the siege of Port Arthur. Possibly it will be found when the history of the war comes to be written, and the real facts disclosed, that far from the fleet being sent as a forlorn hope to succour the beleaguered fortress, its despatch was determined upon at an early stage of the war—perhaps immediately after the Japanese navy had established its command of the sea in the Far East.

Seven or eight months is not a very long time to occupy in preparing the ships and making arrangements for their needs during the long voyage before them. Every day brings its testimony to the completeness of the arrangements made by the Russian Government, and as we hear of this or that ship coming from the Black Sea, the crafty purchase of a swift destroyer built on the Thames, the gigantic supplies of coal, the many transports employed, and the store ships accompanying the fleet, we realise somewhat of the forethought and skill lavished upon what I think is fully expected by the Russians to be the means of giving the Russian combined fleets the command of the sea.

That the fleet will succeed in reaching Vladivostok I do not doubt, nor that it will be a very powerful factor in determining the result of next year's campaign in Manchuria. At the present time it seems to be proceeding at a very leisurely pace and may not arrive at its destination for a long time; but this expedition has been planned with consummate skill and may do great deeds and achieve great results, spite of the ridicule that has been, and still is, poured upon it.

On the unfortunate Dogger Bank occurrence I will say nothing—the matter is to all intents and purposes *sub judice*, and when the Commission has decided the case there will be plenty of time to discuss the question in all its bearings. This cannot possibly be done at present.

A second matter of universal interest is Port Arthur. Its stubborn defence has surprised the world,—with the possible exception of the Russians, who, I think, from the first, never doubted their power to offer a strenuous resistance to the Japanese attack, and even now do not expect to have to surrender to the enemy.

An interesting statement made by an officer of the French General Staff in the columns of the *Echo de Paris* places the terrific difficulties the Japanese have to encounter in their attempt to reduce the fortress in a very strong light. He remarks that the Russians have given their adversaries four series of obstacles to surmount, viz., the advance works, the first line of forts, the second line of forts, and the redoubts, that before the second obstacle they have stuck since the beginning of July, and that it may yet be two or three months before they surmount it, but that when they do so Port Arthur will be untenable for the Russians.

But before the Japanese can themselves occupy the place, they must destroy the second line of forts, and when that is done they will be under the fire of the three redoubts which are constructed in the solid rock. Sapping to them will be impossible owing to their position, and well provisioned and supplied with ammunition they can hold out for a long time and effectually prevent the Japanese from occupying Port Arthur itself.

He says in conclusion: "It looks as if we shall get the astonishing spectacle, unprecedented in history, of a place which belongs no longer to anyone; abandoned by the defenders, untenable by the assailants, and this situation, failing the arrival of help for the defenders, will be indefinitely prolonged."

It will indeed be strange if a deadlock comes both at Port Arthur and Mukden and a most remarkable dramatic surprise if this is put an end to by the arrival on the scene of the much talked-of and often-ridiculed Baltic Fleet.

I could not resist the temptation to say a few words on these two absorbing questions of the day and have not left myself much space for dealing with other matters. One thing I should like to touch upon—a question of great local importance.

Thursday week's *Gazette* contained in one column the announcement that it was impossible to form a quorum at the meeting of the Municipal Commission summoned for Wednesday, and at which Mr. G. B. Alderson's motion on the Housing Question would have been discussed, and in another an official statement on the question in the shape of a "report" from Mr. Chataway.

May I ask it is a usual thing for a "report" of this kind to be published in the newspapers, prior to the discussion, at the proper time and place, viz., a meeting of the Commission, of a question raised by one of its members? Mr. Chataway's "report" is nothing but a reply to Mr. Alderson and seems to me quite out of place.

The Housing Question is one that wants to be thoroughly thrashed out, and a full and searching enquiry is the only means of getting at the truth of the assertions made by those in favor of action in the matter, and those who consider such action uncalled for. Either the necessity for better housing exists, or it does not, but I fail to see how Mr. Chataway's "report" helps to solve the question in the smallest degree.

What with this action on the part of a public official, the refusal of the Municipal Commission to admit the Press to its meetings, and the failure to form a quorum on a recent occasion, an Englishman imperfectly acquainted with Egyptian (political) manners and customs is apt to come to the conclusion that Municipal institutions, as he has been accustomed to understand the term, are somewhat strangely managed in Alexandria.

T. A.

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN THE SUDAN.

[PRELIMINARY NOTE.]

By ANDREW BALFOUR, M.D., B.Sc.,
M.R.C.P. EDIN., D.P.H. CAMB.,
Director, Wellcome Research Laboratories,
Gordon College, Khartoum.

On staining some films of the blood of a donkey which had been brought from the Bah-el-Ghazal province in the summer of 1903 by Colonel Griffith, D.S.O., Principal Veterinary Officer in the Sudan, I found trypanosomes present. El Bimbashi Head, of the Veterinary Department, assisted by Dr. J. B. Christopheron, likewise found these parasites in the blood of mules from the same region. These finds were to be expected, as the tsetse fly has been known to exist in those districts since first reported by the Pethericks at Runbek in 1869. *Glossina morsitans* was found by Colonel Griffith last year on the Pongo River at the place where the road from Wau to Dem Zobeir crosses it, the most northerly point of occurrence yet recorded for the Sudan. Several specimens, all of the same species, have been sent me by Captain Brakenridge, E.M.C., at present stationed in the Bah-el-Ghazal. The above-mentioned trypanosomes appear to be *trypanosoma brucei*, but the whole subject has taken an additional interest by the discovery of trypanosomes in the blood of cattle from Kodok (late Fashoda).

The cattle in question were members of a herd purchased by a Greek trader in the Shilluk country and brought by him to a place some fifteen miles from Khartoum. There the animals were inspected by Bimbashi Head, Army Veterinary Department, who, suspecting that the disease amongst them might have been induced by tsetse bites, secured blood films. On submitting these to examination in the laboratory, trypanosomes were found. One of the diseased cattle, in whose blood many parasites were present, was slaughtered, and the trypanosomes were found in smears made from the liver and spleen, while in the cerebro-spinal fluid amoeboid forms were discovered closely resembling those mentioned by Castellani as occurring in the cerebro-spinal fluid in sleeping sickness, and by Plimmer and Bradford in the bone marrow in cases of nagana. Further, long chains of streptococci were present in smears made from the spinal fluid. These were possibly the results of contamination, but are interesting in the light of Castellani's preliminary work in Uganda.

In an ox which died of the disease and in whose blood trypanosomes had been demonstrated, a most curious condition of pigmented ulceration was disclosed in the mucous membrane of the stomach. At present I am

not inclined to regard this as having any association with the trypanosomiasis. Another ox suffering from bovine nagana is now under observation, and it is hoped that the condition may be fully investigated. On this ox I found large numbers of a tick, the male possessing a brilliantly-ornamented scutum and striped legs. I think it belongs to the genus *amblyomma*, or possibly is the species *carriagum*—an African variety of which I have no detailed description.

The question of human trypanosomiasis in the Sudan is important, owing to the geographical position of the country and, in the light of Rogers' work, the fact that the Loishman-Donovan bodies were found last year by Dr. Sheffield Neave in the spleen of a boy from Meshra-el-Bek, in the Bah-el-Ghazal. So far trypanosomes have not been discovered in human blood, nor has *Glossina palpalis* been reported to exist. Dr. Neave, who, thanks to his Excellency the Governor-General and to Mr. Wellcome, has recently been appointed Travelling Pathologist and Naturalist to the Research Laboratories, is now on his way out from England, and will endeavour to investigate the whole subject on the upper reaches of the White Nile and in the Bah-el-Ghazal province during the present winter. It is hoped that he may be able to localize the existing fly belts and determine what species of *Glossina* exist and how they are distributed. The question of the occurrence of trypanosomiasis in big game will also be considered.

In the Northern Sudan trypanosomiasis has not been proved to exist. I have examined the blood of bats, mudfishes, and small birds and mammals, with negative results. This may be due to the paucity of observations or to the rarity of the larger biting diptera in the neighbourhood of Khartoum. At the same time the recent work of Schaudinn on the halteridium stage in birds, and Chatterjee's discovery in 1902, of a living trypanosome in the stomach of an *Anopheles* mosquito have to be borne in mind. Much of the wealth of native tribes in the Southern Sudan is represented by cattle, and it will be a very serious matter if bovine trypanosomiasis is found to exist to any extent, and in a severe form, amongst the Nuer, Dinka and Shilluk herds. Portions of the spleen and liver referred to, and a few slides of blood smears, have been forwarded to the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine. The form of trypanosome present can thus be compared with the varieties already known from Uganda, East and South Africa, Nigeria, Senegambia, the Congo Free State, and other parts of Africa.

Had it not been for Bimbashi Head's knowledge of the subject, and his enthusiasm for the work, the disease would have been missed. As illustrating his interest in the subject, and the difficulties of research in such a country as the Sudan, I may mention that he had to ride thirty miles on several occasions, for the most part in blazing heat, and had to carry the portions of diseased organs, etc., fifteen miles on horseback for purposes of examination. (The Lancet.)

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SUDAN MAIL SERVICE.

WINTER TIMETABLE 1904-95.

The following through mail service between Cairo and Khartoum has been arranged. It will come into force on the 12th December, and will continue until the end of the tourist season, 31st March, 1905, or until further notice:—

UP.

CAIRO dep. Wed., 6.30 p.m., and 8 p.m. and Sun. 8 p.m.

LUXOR arr. Thurs., 8.45 a.m. and 9.30 a.m., and Mon. 9.30 a.m.

dep. Thurs. and Mon. 10 a.m.

SHELLAL { arr. Thurs. and Mon. 5.15 p.m.
dep. Thurs. and Mon. 7 p.m.

HAIFA { arr. Sat. and Wed. 4 p.m.
dep. Sat. and Wed. 8 p.m.

BERBER dep. Sun. and Thurs. 2.10 p.m.

SHENDI dep. Sun. and Thurs. 7.31 p.m.

KHARTOUM North arr. Mon. and Fri. 12.10 a.m.

Mail delivered KHARTOUM, Monday and Friday morning.

DOWN.

KHARTOUM North dep. Fri. and Tues. 8 p.m.

SHENDI dep. Fri. and Tues. 8.5 p.m.

BERBER dep. Sat. and Wed. 1 a.m.

HAIFA { arr. Sat. and Wed. 6.10 p.m.
dep. Sat. and Wed. 9 p.m. or sooner if possible.

SHELLAL { arr. Mon. and Fri. 6 a.m.
dep. Mon. and Fri. 9.10 a.m.

LUXOR { arr. Mon. and Fri. 4.22 p.m.
dep. Mon. and Fri. 5.30 p.m.

CAIRO arr. Tues. and Sat. 7.20 a.m.

Mail delivered Cairo, Tuesday and Saturday morning.

*Dining and Sleeping Cars on Egyptian Railways.

*Dining and Sleeping Cars on Sudan Railways.

†If the mail is on board.

The above service to Khartoum will take passengers and mails for Haifa and the South only. Mails will be sorted en route, but those for places between Shellal and Haifa will follow by slow boat.

The boats employed will be the *Ibis*, Thursday from Shellal and Saturday from Haifa, and the *Toski*, Monday from Shellal and Wednesday from Haifa. As a rule there will be accommodation for 1st class passengers only, but occasionally 2nd class passengers can be taken.

A specially fitted barge with 1st and 2nd class accommodation for native ladies will be attached to these boats.

There will be a restaurateur on the mail boats.

The mail train will stop at all stations between Haifa and Khartoum North, except at about seven of the smaller ones, but will pick up or set down at the latter if required.

Note 1.—UP:—

†If early in January, in addition to the train connecting with the Sudan Mail Service, dining and sleeping cars will be attached only to trains leaving Cairo for Luxor on Monday and Saturday at 6.30 p.m., but early in January

an additional train connecting with Sudan Mail Service, with dining and sleeping cars, will leave Cairo at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday for the Sudan, and a train will also leave Cairo on other days at 6.30 p.m. for Luxor with sleeping and dining cars attached.

DOWN.

†If early in January no dining or sleeping car will be attached to the train from Luxor to Cairo connecting directly with the Sudan Mail Service. Sleeping and dining accommodation is only provided on the trains leaving Luxor at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

Early in January dining cars will commence to run to Cairo daily from Luxor, leaving Luxor at 6.30 p.m.

A dining car is run daily in both directions between Shellal and Luxor.

Note 2.—The slow steamers *Semneh* and *Ambigol*, with barges attached, leave Shellal on Thursday and Monday, arriving at Haifa on Sunday and Thursday. They will return to Shellal as soon as possible.

There is cabin accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, also steward during the tourist season.

Both boats will stop at all intermediate stations between Shellal and Haifa.

For slow trains between Abadia and Khartoum North see Time Tables.

FROM CAIRO TO TANGIER.

EGYPTIAN RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The *Morning Post* has the following article on the project of a North African line uniting Egypt with Morocco. Whether such a scheme is possible within the immediate future is doubtful, although it is certain that sooner or later such a line will have to be constructed:—

This bold plan has already formed the theme of earnest discussion among those who take large views of Transcontinental communication, and we believe that his Highness the Khedive of Egypt, whose interest in railway development has been most beneficial, expresses warm sympathy with the proposal. It appeals to him because the new line would bring Egypt into close and direct communication with Europe by land as well as by sea. Briefly, the idea is to construct a line along the slopes of the Atlas Mountains or the Mediterranean littoral from Tangier to Cairo. One's first impression is that the scheme is almost too daring in its conception and would be too costly in its execution. But the ground has been inspected, and the conditions are found to be singularly favourable. Indeed, the engineering difficulties are nowhere such as in these days need hinder a scheme which is otherwise desirable and likely to prove remunerative.

THE BEDOUIN DANGER.

Over a great part of the route there would be more to fear from the petty interference of predatory tribes than from any natural

obstacles. Tracing the new route from England there would be, first the twenty miles across the Channel, then rail through France to the South of Spain, and again a short sea journey from Gibraltar to Tangier or some other convenient point on the coast of Africa, where the new railway would begin. Its course would lie along the northern borders of Morocco, thence by way of Algeria to Tunis and Tripoli, and onward to Cairo through the Libyan Desert and the great tracts of country over which the Khedive rules. As far as the Moroccan and Algerian sections are concerned there can be no reasonable expectation of opposition from France, which would indeed welcome any sort of development likely to assist in modernising the land over which she now holds an acknowledged protectorate. In Egypt the Khedive's goodwill is already assured, and all that is required is capital for the purpose. That should come quickly when it is realised how great are the traffic possibilities not only to India, China, and the Antipodes, but to Egypt itself, which is steadily increasing in popularity as a resort for all who can afford to winter under brighter conditions than our own country provides.

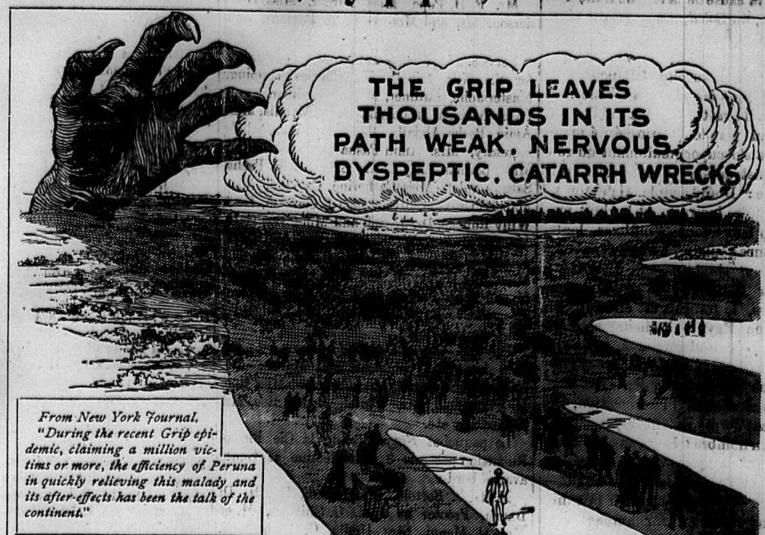
CAPE TO CAIRO.

If a Cape to Cairo railway becomes one of the actualities of the future, the new line would make it possible to travel from London to Capetown overland except when crossing the Channel and from Gibraltar to Tangier—a mere infinitesimal fraction of the whole distance. But the gain to all Far Eastern travellers would be immediate, and when we consider the amazing conquests of nature accomplished by the builders of the Canadian Pacific Railway and by those who conquered the Rocky Mountains on the way to San Francisco or Vancouver, we do not think it probable that a plan for linking more closely the wealthiest portions of East and West is likely to fail for lack of means to carry it through.

KHEDIVES ENTERPRISE.

We have said that the Khedive displays warm sympathy with railway development. This is proved by the interest he has shown in the Mariout Railway, which is being rapidly transformed from narrow to broad gauge under his direction. But it is a small and local scheme by comparison with the Tangier to Cairo line, which we have the best possible reason to believe is deeply interesting his Highness and those who share his keen desire to realise to the fullest possible extent all the advantages that a delightful climate and a singularly favourable geographical position confer on Egypt. While Great Britain and France were still at variance as to their respective interests in Morocco and Egypt no proposal such as we have been able to describe was likely to obtain consideration solely on its merits. International jealousies would have blocked the way, but these are happily removed, and with their disappearance new possibilities of peaceful development have arisen which may benefit East and West substantially if they are wisely used in the interests of more rapid and convenient intercommunication.

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"During the recent Grip epidemic, claiming a million victims or more, the efficiency of Peruna in quickly relieving this malady and its after-effects has been the talk of the continent."

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Victims of catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the pelvic organs, are to be counted by hundreds of thousands. Grip is epidemic catarrh, and sows the seed of chronic catarrh within the system.

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"I had a slight attack of la grippe and it once took Peruna, which drove the

disease out of my system in a few days and did not hinder me from pursuing my daily work."

"I should like to see our Board of Health give it official recognition and have it used generally among our poor sick people in Greater New York."

Joseph A. Flinn.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe backache, indigestion and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do."

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."

D. L. Wallace.

Mr. O. H. Perry, Atchison, Kansas, writes:

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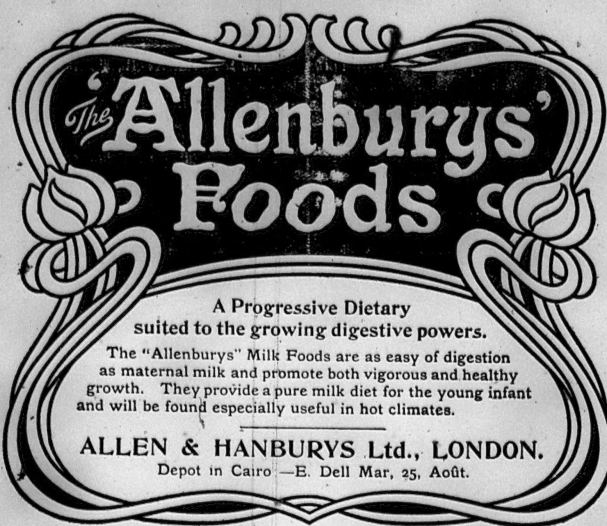
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GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

A prominent member of the German colony at Alexandria sends us the following:—

Dear Sir,—In regard to the article published in the *XXIX Century* about an interview with Count von Bulow, wherein the German Chancellor deplored the hostility and the suspicions raised in Great Britain against Germany, I may state that Count von Bulow has expressed himself very often in this way lately, only the English public hear very little about it, and the following record of an interview which Count Bulow had the other day with a member of the *Continental Correspondence* may therefore not be without interest to your readers:—

Count Bulow said:—
With regard to the dissemination, chiefly by the *Times*, of all such false intelligence, as that there is "a secret German-Russian treaty regarding East Asia," "Germany's intentions with respect to mediation between Russia and Japan," "Germany's interference in the Tibet treaty," I might content myself with the two imposts, but striking words with which Lord John Russell, Minister of Foreign Affairs under Palmerston, characterised the endeavours of South German journals in 1859 to entangle the German States in the Austro-Franco-Italian war—"loose tattle." As Providence however has bestowed upon me a fair amount of natural politeness, I will deal with the imputations in detail.

All information as to a secret German-Russian treaty referring to East Asia is fanciful creation. Of what should such a treaty consist, since indeed during the war, now of more than nine months' duration, Germany has shown that it wishes to remain neutral and will not break this neutrality on behalf of either of the belligerents? It is true that the trading transactions by which private firms have supplied goods to Russia have been played off against the German Government. But in all times people belonging to a third State have tried to do business in a private capacity with the powers at strife. In 1870 English dealers in small arms supplied the French with rifles; during the Boer war Hungary and various American States provided the English troops with horses, and now French, English, and German contractors have declared themselves willing to supply the Russian warships with coal. I have assured myself that this business is chiefly done with English coal in German and English ships and certainly only in neutral harbours. This inclination of private persons to do business with the parties engaged in war is easily understood. In the first place, because countries at war as a rule pay higher prices, and secondly, because trade and industry are so very much injured by war between great states, that they wish at least to find some compensation in supplying goods. As the English Government fails to forbid the export of coal by legal enactment, so must we also allow German ships a share in the transport of coal to neutral ports.

Germany has not the least intention of interfering in any way whatever for the bringing about of peace between Russia and Japan. By neither of the two powers is any such step desired, and Germany itself would have nothing but disadvantage resulting from such a course of action. That delightful scene in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers" comes to my mind, how Pickwick attempted to make peace between two men, who had come to fistichuffs, whereupon the men immediately desisted from fighting but began to belabour the gallant Pickwick with coal-shovels and other unfriendly instruments. The German Michael has become by long centuries of suffering too clever to wish to play the part of Pickwick.

You know very well what we say in Germany about a liar, "he lies like print," and that my great predecessor extended this by saying that in this age of telegraphy it should not be said "he lies like print" but it must run "he lies like the telegraph." This hits off the position exactly with regard to the long telegram from Peking, received by the *Times*, and that reported all sorts of things about German intrigues against the English-Tibet treaty. In the whole story, this only is true, that the German Ambassador had enquired at the Chinese Foreign Office if the text of the treaty published by a Peking newspaper without its consent were authentic. But at the same time the Ambassador explained that the German Empire took no interest in this treaty. He had thus done exactly the opposite of what the *Times* maintained. Whether Russia feels unpleasantly touched by the course of the Tibetan affair is its own concern. For

German political interests Tibet is still more a matter of indifference than Manchuria. The energetic carrying out of the difficult expedition to Tibet has found acknowledgment in our military circles, and we understand therefore very well that the English are very proud of this performance, and that they are accordingly doubly sensitive, lest they should be done out of the fruits of their difficult enterprise. To attempt that is far from our thoughts, as we have no interests in Tibet, and, as we have repeatedly shown, we wish to place ourselves on a friendly footing with England.

Germany entertains no policy of interference, nor of territorial conquest either in East Asia, Central Asia, nor in Asia Minor. Its desire is to attempt to extend—and in this it is indeed forced by the rapid increase of the population on a proportionally small area—the possibilities of German economic development through the export trade.

We wish to attain this aim in a straightforward way, without intrigues, without suspicions, and without belittling others, merely by our own efforts. I consider the English people and the skilful pioneers of English civilisation and economic life abroad to be proud and self-respecting enough to desire to compete with us only in the same way, that is, by skilfulness in their achievements.

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HOTEL BRISTOL, CAIRO.

The latest arrivals are Mr. Wahlé and family, Bassioui Bey, Mr. Runtzowicz, Mr. Fontana, Chadin Bey, Chadi Bey, Millburn Bey, Alexandria; Miss Fedotoff, Russia; Mrs. and Miss Fiedler, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Vendona, Italy; Mr. Ades, England; Ibrahim Bey, Alexandria; Mr. Bogonos and sister, Bucharest; Mr. Schreiber, Russia; Mr. and Mrs. Page, England; Saaleh Bey, Daili Bey, Alexandria; Mr. Rheim, Germany; Mr. Rabinowitch, Russia; Mr. Kodas, Austria; Mr. Glatfer, Alexandria; Mr. Krogan, Mr. Humphrey, Mrs. Scull and family, Mr. John Price, Mr. Jones, England; Mr. Auerbarker, Mr. Rowe, U.S.A.; Mr. Naghib Animé, Alexandria.

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Dép...	Arr...	6.50	8.06	9.10	10.10	12.10	1.15	2.00	3.10	4.10	5.15	6.15	7.15
8.30	10.10	12.3											

DEPARTS DE HELOUAN.

Dép...	Arr...	7.50	8.20	9.05	9.55	11.05	1.00	1.55	2.55	3.55	5.00	6.20	7.05
8.35	10.15	12.10											

N.B. — Ne seront admis dans les deux trains N° 8 et 24, que les voyageurs porteurs de billets de 1re et 2e classe seulement et les abonnés à ces deux classes. Le train N° 16 ne s'arrêtera pas les Dimanches au garage Ouzika. — Le train N° 22 s'arrêtera les Dimanches à Massara au lieu du train N° 18.

N.B. — Tous les mardis et les jeudis de chaque semaine, pendant la saison théâtrale à l'Opéra Khedivial le dernier train partira de Bab-el-Louk à 12 h. 45 au lieu de 12 h. 80. 1904-1905

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Shareholders are reminded that interest at the rate of 10/0 is due on overdue payments.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

Cairo, 5th December 1904. 25009-3-2

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

SERVICES SANITAIRES.

AVIS.

Le public est informé qu'à partir de ce jour l'indication apportée au commerce des chiffres, en vue de l'art. 21 de l'arrêté du 19 Janvier 1898, n'est plus levée.

Alexandrie, le 7 Décembre 1904.
L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

AVIS.

La Municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture de articles divers, bois, fer, clous, peintures, etc., etc., nécessaires au service de Nettoyement de l'année 1905.

Le cautionnement est fixé à 15% du montant de l'offre.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de Nettoyement où il peut être consulté par les Messieurs tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 20 décembre 1904.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : Soumission pour fourniture des divers matériaux nécessaires.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis au Secrétaire Financier avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 20 décembre 1904 à midi.

L'Administrateur,
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandrie, le 29 Novembre 1904. 25017-8-1

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As an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, and in the blood and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional), sold by principal Chemists, not in large quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 6d. carrying the British Government Stamp with the words "Eugène Le Clerc" impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

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ADMINISTRATION DES CHEMINS DE FER

Telegraphes et du Port d'Alexandrie

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur d'informer le Public qu'il a besoin de 10 élèves non rétribués pour être attachés au Service Central de la Voie et des Travaux et nommés dans les vacances au fur et à mesure qu'il s'en produira, soit au Cairo soit dans les Districts.

Les candidats désirant concourir pour ces postes d'élèves devront envoyer leur demandes au plus tard le 24 Décembre courant à midi, à l'adresse de Monsieur l'Ingénieur en Chef de la Voie et des Travaux au Cairo.

Ces demandes devront être adressées sous pli recommandé portant la mention : "Candidat pour un poste au Service de la Voie."

Elles devront être accompagnées : 1. d'un certificat de naissance ou d'un certificat constatant que le candidat est âgé de moins de 24 ans; 2. d'un certificat de bonne vie et mœurs; 3. d'un certificat de nationalité égyptienne; 4. d'un certificat d'études primaires.

Le concours aura lieu 2 jours après la réception des demandes soit le 26 Décembre à 8 heures de l'après midi au Bureau Central de la Voie.

Le Cairo le 6 Décembre 1904. 25019-1-

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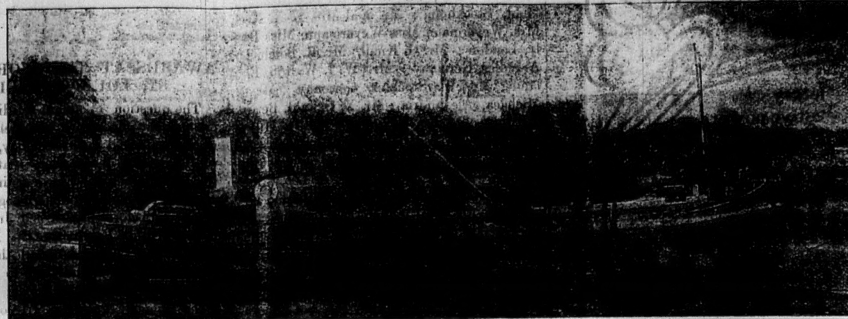
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WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 12th, to Sunday, 18th December, 1904. (BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

COUNTRIES	MAIL PACKETS	ROUTES	DESPATCHES				ARRIVAL
			DAYS	LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING	Ordinary Letters	Money Orders	
EUROPE	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 11	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 10	Satur. 10	Wednes.
	German	Alexandria & Brindisi	Wednes.	1 p.m.	noon	6 p.m.	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	—
AMERICA & WEST COAST OF AFRICA	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	French	Marseille	Friday	11 a.m.	10 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Tuesday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
GREECE... ..	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 11	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 10	Satur. 10	—
	Khedivial	Finens	Wedn.	8 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Saturday
	Russian	Pireus	Friday	9 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—	Saturday
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	Khedivial	—	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	Saturday noon	Wednes.
	Russian	—	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	—	—
	French	—	Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	Wednes. 6 p.m.	—	—
SYRIA... ..	British	Port Said	Tuesday	8.30 p.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	—	Thursday
	Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—
OYPRUS... ..	British	Port Said	Tuesday	11 a.m.	10 a.m.	Monday noon	Sunday
	Italian	Alexandria & Brindisi	Thursday	2 p.m.	noon	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	—	—	Sunday
MALTA... ..	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p.m.	—	—	—
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 11	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 10	Satur. 10	Wednes.
SUAKIN JEDDAH, MASSOWA & HOEDEIDA	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	Friday
	Khedivial	Suez	Thursday	8 p.m.	noon	—	—
YAMBO & JEDDAH... ..	British	—	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday noon	—
	French	—	Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—	—
MASSOWA & ASSAB... ..	British	—	Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	Wedn. 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon	—
	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDIA, ADEN & East Coast of Africa	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON & AUSTRALIA	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	German	—	—	—	—	—	—
	British P. & O.	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, & Straits Settlements	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	German	—	—	—	—	—	—
	German	—	—	—	—	—	—
ADEN, ZANZIBAR, D. East Coast of Africa, JIBOUTI, ABERDEEN, MADAGASCAR, DJIBOUTI & ABERDEEN	British	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French	—	—	—	—	—	—

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11-1-006

Alexandria General Produce Association

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Mercredi à midi, le 7 Décembre 1904.

C O T O N

	ARRIVAGES		EXPORTATIONS						STOCK
			Angleterre			Continent		*Total	
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars	
Cette semaine	109 804	6 521	42 842	10 817	70 817	19 910	106 814	1 991 106	
Même semaine 1903	84 448	15 658	161 851	10 728	126 861	38 869	370 430	1 463 481	
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	2 774 7	110 538	1 444 082	94 07	714 88	240 140	1 691 8	—	
Même époque 1903	3 474 449	161 415	1 158 086	1 294	84 29	380 485	2 127 704	—	
* ETATS-UNIS.— Cette semaine 2 887 bal. et 2 814 can. ; même semaine 1903 : 2 935 balles et 23 758 cantars ; à partir du 1er septembre 1904 : 17 350 bal. et 183 894 cantars ; même époque 1903 : 18 018 bal. et 128 890 cantars ; Y compris stock fin 1er septembre 1904 cantars 409 000. * au 1er septembre 1903 cantars 460 070									

GRAINES DE COTON

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS				Arrivages	Expor.
	Angleterre	Continent	Total		Tonnes	Tonnes
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs			
Cette semaine	96,916	62,919	15,409	62,929	760	732
Même semaine 1903	107,875	114,89	18,409	18,401		
A partir du 1 sept. 1904	1,830,170	894,76	24,817	248,975	11,117	24,414
Même époque 1903	1,818,228	97,001	80,091	1,081,193		
STOCK.—Cette semaine 919,424 ardebs; même semaine 1903 : 880,091 ardebs; à partir du 1er septembre 1904 : — ardebs; même époque 1903 : — ardebs.						
Y compris stock constaté à au 1er sept. 1904 ardebs 247,527.						
* au 1er septembre 1903 ardebs 70,000						
Y compris les Fèves, Orges, Blés, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 mars et 30 novembre.						

FÈVES

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS				Consommation locale	STOCK
	Angleterre	Continent	Total			
Saïdi	Béhéra	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	165	—	754	754	—	211,736
Même semaine 1903	4,075	—	3,783	3,550	—	138,853
A partir du 1er avril 1904	872,948	942	14,537	65,422	209,900	—
Même époque 1903	284,187	2,469	76,414	101,789	180,308	—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 47,100.						au 1er avril 1903, ardebs 17,800

BLÉ

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS				Consommation locale	STOCK
	Angleterre	Continent	Total			
Saïdi	Béhéra	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	10	46	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1903	869	1,360	—	—	—	—
A partir du 1er avril 1904	17,064	78,318	454	—	—	—
Même époque 1903	18,874	110,885	60	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 1,500.						Stock au 1er avril 1903, ardebs 5,800

LENTILLES

				LENTILLES		ORGE	
				Arrivages	Exportation	Arrivages	Exportation
				Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine	...	...	...	90	—	—	—
Même semaine 1903	...	...	...	4,888	1,643	260	—
A partir du 1 ^{er} avril 1904	...	...	...	4,117	8,391	679	27
Même époque 1903...	...	...	...	—	—	77,283	73 560